

246. GELOCHELIDON ANGLICA (Mont.).

Terns are seldom seen, and never linger on their passage through. One specimen secured 23rd April.

247. HYDROCHELIDON HYBRIDA (Pall.).

Two specimens secured 22nd April, when a party of eight or ten were seen.

In a young bird procured by Dr. Scully, 29th August, the bill is black, not red, as suggested by Hume (*Stray Feathers*, vii. p. 445), and the feet are dark brown with a reddish tinge.

A Tern which looked like *Sterna fluviatilis* was seen by me on 23rd August, evidently passing through on its way south.

248. HYDROCHELIDON NIGRA (Linn.).

Since my leaving Gilgit, Dr. Scully writes that he has secured five specimens, which he believes to belong to this species or to *H. leucoptera*. The measurements vary from 8·2 to 9 inches in the wing, and from 0·74 to 0·9 in the tarsus.

249. GRACULUS CARBO (Linn.).

Several times I have seen a Cormorant which I assign to this species; but I have never secured a specimen. On 12th September I saw a flock of five in the Sai valley.

IV.—*Ornithological Letters from the Pacific*.—Nos.V. & VI.*

By OTTO FINSCH, Ph.D., H.M.B.O.U., &c.

No. V. *Kushai*.

Pacific Ocean, on board the German schooner
'Francisca.' March 1st, 1880.

WE left Taluit (Marshall group) on February 15th, and made a fine and pleasant voyage of five days only to Kushai. The weather was exceedingly nice, and the sea was smooth; but no birds were seen, except a few Tropic-birds (*Phaeton flavirostris* and *P. aethereus*). On the morning of the 20th of February we sighted the island of Kushai, which, with its mountains covered all over with dense woods, offers a most delightful prospect, especially for those who have been living

* For No. IV. see Vol. IV. p. 429.

for months on uninteresting low coral islands. The mountains, although not exceeding 2000 feet in altitude, appear to be far higher, especially the steep peak of Mount Crozer, which forms an important landmark. The nearer we came the more delighted we were by the wonderful landscape; and when we anchored about noon in Chabrol Harbour, on the N.E. side, closed in by the small lovely hilly island of Lälla, with its nice-looking houses, we fancied ourselves in a Garden of Eden. The people (only about three hundred souls all together), who came to pay us their welcome in their singular canoes, were exceedingly polite and amiable; all were clothed, and spoke more or less good English. But what sounded more agreeable to my ears than even the English language, were the voices of different kinds of birds, which formed such a concert as I had not heard since leaving Europe. In Hawaii you scarcely hear any thing but the harsh, unmelodious voices of the Mainas; and on the low coral islands there are only the cries of Terns and Waders to listen to. As soon as we had paid our visit to the "Takuscha" (the first chief, or so-called "king" of the island) we went out to shoot. The first bird I got was *Drepanis cinereus* of Kittlitz, not obtained since the time of its discoverer, which I at the first glance found to be a true *Zosterops*, as I had long ago suggested. This modest-looking little bird is by no means rare; and although not shy, it is not easy to obtain good specimens. It keeps in small companies of from three to five, flying from tree to tree in search of insects, and resembles in its habits some of our Titmice, especially *Parus palustris*. I did not hear it utter any song; but it has various whistling notes, of which the most peculiar resemble those of our *Passer domesticus* when alarmed, but are not so harsh.

Zosterops, by reason of its dull plumage and quickness among the thick foliage of the trees, easily escapes notice; but the gay-coloured little *Myzomela rubrata* and the Starling-like *Calornis pacificus* cannot be overlooked. The former, so remarkable with its bright scarlet garb, is to be seen everywhere, on the flowers in the gardens, on the tops of the cocoanut-trees, and in the thickets of mangroves, and is not

at all shy. It is always moving about, flying from branch to branch, and utters several notes resembling those of our Nuthatch (*Sitta*) and Titmouse (*Parus*), varied with some melodious whistlings, which, taken together, form a sort of song, especially about daybreak, when a greater number of songsters are at work.

I found an unfinished nest of the *Myzomela*. It was half-cup-shaped, made of fine fibres and mosses, placed in a forked twig of a mangrove, about ten feet above the water, and ingeniously protected from sun and rain by one of the strong and compact leaves of the tree. As is the case with most tropical birds, there does not seem to be a certain fixed breeding-season; for at the same time that I found the nest, I got also young ones just able to fly, and old ones in nuptial as well as in moulting-dress. The young birds of *Myzomela* are smoky black, with some traces of red feathers on the neck, shoulders, and back. The female is like the male, but a little smaller and less brilliantly coloured. Next to *Myzomela*, or perhaps even more common, is *Calornis pacificus*. These birds keep in pairs or parties of from three to four, and frequent the gardens, plundering the fruit-trees, chiefly the *Caricæ* and bananas. *Calornis* is rather a silent bird, uttering only a few short Starling-like notes, and in manner and habits much resembles our Starling. I obtained young birds, distinguished by their dull blackish plumage, with pale edgings to the feathers underneath. Young birds have the iris whitish, or yellowish; but in the old ones it is invariably of a bright sulphur-yellow. Both sexes are alike. I tried in vain to get examples of *Lamprotornis* (melius *Sturnoides*) *corvina* of Kittlitz. Kittlitz speaks of obtaining two specimens in the "mountainous woods of the interior," where the species is "solitary and very rare." The natives to whom I described this bird did not know it, as was likewise the case with the gay-coloured little *Erythrura trichroa*, which Kittlitz also got in Kushai, and which I afterwards obtained at Ponapé.

I may mention that the Long-tailed Cuckoo obtained by Kittlitz in Kushai, and subsequently at Uleai, is undoubtedly *Eudynamis taitensis*, a species which I found in

the Gilberts, as also on the Marshalls and in Ponapé, and which seems to migrate over the whole of the Pacific islands, having been recorded westward as far as the Pelews.

A very lovely member of the avifauna of Kushai is the little Swiftlet mentioned by Kittlitz as *Cypselus inquietus*, and called by Streubel *Cypselus ualensis*, which is generally to be seen in small numbers or singly in the early morning or late in the evening, before sunset. This little bird resembles in its mode of flight our Swift, but unites to it some Swallow-like habits, as it hovers about the tops of the trees or over the surface of the quiet lagoons. On shooting some specimens I found them to belong to *Callocalia vanicorensis* (Quoy & Gaim.), a species distributed over the whole Western Pacific, ranging westward to the Pelews and northward to Guam (Mariannes). Amongst the congeneric species this one is distinguished by its uniform smoky black garb, the rump being of the same colour as the other parts. Hunting on the island of Lälla is very difficult, as there are so many stone walls of both modern and ancient times. Amongst the latter are some most remarkable cyclopean buildings, the architects of which are totally unknown, even to the present native generation. We stopped for about four days in Lälla harbour, and made several excursions up a little river, but were unable to enter the virgin woods, on account of the density of the trees and the undergrowth. It would require many hands to cut out a pathway; and even then it would be impossible to advance, on account of the deep mud which covers the level ground. For this reason I was unable to obtain specimens of the small Fruit-Pigeons (*Ptilopus*) of the island: although their call was frequently heard, yet nobody could penetrate to their roosting-places.

Besides the birds already mentioned, I observed in Lälla harbour *Anous stolidus* breeding in the parasitic fern-clusters on the branches of high trees, also *Gygis alba*, which breeds in the trees, and *Phaeton flavirostris*, which resorts to the woods higher up the mountains. I need hardly say that *Charadrius fulvus*, *Streptilas interpres*, *Actitis incana*, and *Ardea sacra* were common everywhere; for they are as inseparable bird-

figures in a Micronesian landscape as *Charadrius fulvus* on a Siberian tundra, or the Eider Duck in a Norwegian fiord. When on our way to Coquille harbour, on the western side of the island, where we had to march partly along the sands or coral-gravel, the last-named species was by far the most plentiful, but always singly, in pairs, or in small flocks, never in large numbers. During this trip I obtained light and dark specimens of *Ardea sacra*, the latter much darker (in fact, nearly black) than those since observed by me.

Along the mangrove sea-margins *Gygis alba* was more common than elsewhere. We passed closed lagoons, surrounded by mangroves and patches of reeds, apparently made expressly for Ducks and other water-fowl; but I endeavoured in vain to see any of them, or to rediscover "*Rallus monasa*" of Kittlitz*. On account of the heavy rain, we had to stop at Taaf, a small place of three or four native houses, where we received a most cordial and kind reception. Notwithstanding the rain, we went out shooting, and had an opportunity of watching the habits of *Carpophaga* and *Ptilopus*, so common everywhere in the woods. The singular call of the latter sounds like *hoooo*, *hoooo*, *hoo*, *hoo*, the latter two syllables repeated very quickly a dozen times. We had heard it before in Lälla harbour; but it was the privilege of our consul, Mr. F. HERNSHEIM, to kill the first specimen, which proved to belong to an undescribed species peculiar to the island†. When the native lad who was my guide showed me the first specimens of this *Ptilopus*, I was much in the same position as when I was invited to have the first look at some prongbucks on the prairies of the far west. I was quite unable to detect the bird amongst the dense foliage, although it repeatedly uttered its calls; and I had to give my gun to the lad in order to secure the bird. Afterwards I became more accustomed to their ways, and was able to shoot these

* Of this species I examined the type in the St. Petersburg Museum, and found it to be *Ortygometra tabuensis* (Gm.).

† *PTILOPUS HERNSHEIMI*, sp. nov.

P. fasciata similis, sed maculâ epigastrii nullâ, et rectricum fasciâ latâ apicali flavissimâ. (Cf. P. Z. S. 1880, Nov. 16.)

small Pigeons myself. They are not at all shy; but, as already explained, the difficulty is to discern the small green body, so much like the leaves around it. The *Carpophagæ* are therefore easier to obtain; besides they are much more common, and are not at all shy. They roost generally higher up in the trees, and need heavier shot. The call of these birds is a deep *roo-oo*, two or three times repeated, but is far less often heard than the lively call of the *Ptilopus*. Of the *Carpophaga* I got young ones, and old ones in moult, as well as birds in full dress; so that the breeding-season must vary very much, and extend over nearly the whole year. Both these Pigeons feed upon various fruits; and it is astonishing what large-sized ones they are able to swallow. In Coquille harbour I observed the same species of birds as I mentioned above, but I got besides *Numenius phaëopus* and *Phaeton flavirostris* (captured on the nest), and I found large breeding colonies of *Anous melanogenys*, the loosely constructed nest being placed on the branches of mangrove trees, mostly at a considerable height, and not accessible even to good climbers. In the dense mangrove-woods, partially flooded at high tides, I found another winged animal, which old Gessner would have taken for a bird, and which I at first took for the same. On the occasion of my first hunting-party, I saw for a moment a large winged animal between the tops of the trees, and exclaimed "An Owl! an Owl!" beginning to consider at the same moment whether it would turn out to be *Asio brachyotus* or a new and interesting species. When, however, the same animal made its appearance a second time, I found the supposed Owl to be *Pteropus ualensis*, so erroneously called by the English "Flying Fox," and by the Germans "Flying Dog"!!

In the whole avifauna of Kushai, of which I append a list, we find the total number of species to be twenty-two, of which only three, *Zosterops cinerea*, *Sturnoides corvinus*, and *Ptilopus hemsheimi* are peculiar to the island. The others have a wider distribution in the Western Pacific, or are migratory birds. To those acquainted with the next high island, Ponapé, it must seem very strange not to

find in Kushai representatives of the families Psittacidæ, Alcedinidæ, Muscicapidæ, and Campephagidæ, as the geological and botanical characters of the two islands are quite the same. I suspect *Calamoherpe syrinx* may still be found in Kushai, although it is not mentioned by Kittlitz and escaped my notice. Kittlitz, who in December 1827 and January 1828 visited Kushai (erroneously termed "Ualan"), enumerated fifteen species of birds as observed there by him; but a great number of these remained doubtful until I had the privilege of determining them. During a stay of only eight days, confined to the outskirts of the island, I may call it satisfactory to have collected examples of fourteen species, and to have observed four others, making a total of eighteen species, nearly the whole of the species known to exist on the island. Of these I add a list, in which those marked with an asterisk were collected by me.

1. EUDYNAMIS TAITENSIS (Sparrm.).
Cuculus, sp. inc., Kittl.
- *2. COLLOCALIA VANICORENSIS (Quoy & Gaim.).
Cypselus (= *Hirundo esculenta*, ex Java), Kittl.
Cypselus inquietus, Kittl.
- *3. MYZOMELA RUBRATRA (Less.).
Cinnyris rubrater, Kittl.
- *4. ZOSTEROPS CINEREA (Kittl.).
Drepanis cinereus, Kittl.
- *5. CALORNIS PACIFICUS (Gm.).
Lamprotornis columbinus, Kittl.
6. STURNOIDES CORVINUS (Kittl.).
Lamprotornis corvina, Kittl.
7. ERYTHRURA TRICHROA (Kittl.).
Fringilla trichroa, Kittl.
- *8. PTILOPUS HERNSHEIMI, Finsch.
- *9. CARPOPHAGA OCEANICA, Less.
Columba oceanica, Kittl.

- + *10. CHARADRIUS FULVUS, Gm.
Charadrius pluvialis, Kittl.
- + *11. STREPSILAS INTERPRES, Linn.
Strepsilas interpres, Kittl.
- *12. ARDEA SACRA, Gm.
Ardea jugularis, Kittl.
- + *13. ACTITIS INCANA (Gm.).
Tringa glareola, Kittl.
- + *14. NUMENIUS PHÆOPUS, Linn.
Numenius tenuirostris, Kittl.
- 15. ORTYGOMETRA TABUENSIS (Gm.).
Rallus monasa, Kittl.
- + *16. ANOUS STOLIDUS (Linn.).
"Grosse dunkelbraune Meerschwalbe mit weissem Kopfe,"
Kittl.
- + *17. ANOUS MELANOGENYS, Gray.
Sterna panayensis s. *tenuirostris*, Kittl.
- + *18. GYGIS ALBA (Sparrm.).
Gygis candida, Kittl.
- + 19. PUFFINUS OBSCURUS (Gm.).
"Schwärzliche Sturmvogel mit weissem Bauche, so gross
als eine Lachmöve," Kittl.
- + *20. PHAETON FLAVIROSTRIS.
Phaeton candidus, Kittl.
- 21. PHAETON ÆTHEREUS, Linn.
- 22. TACHYPETES AQUILUS, Linn.

No. VI. Ponapé.

Pacific Ocean, on board the German schooner
'Francisca.' March 17, 1880.

When I wrote my paper "Vögel von Ponapé" (Journal des Museum Godeffroy, Heft xii. 1876, pp. 14-40) I had not

the slightest idea that four years afterwards I should be in the happy position of visiting this fine island myself, and should be able to make some small contribution to its avifauna.

Leaving Coquille harbour in Kushai (Strong Island) on the 29th of February, the 'Francisca' reached Ponapé on the 2nd of March, and cast anchor in the fine harbour of Jamestown, in sight of the rocky island Tokoiti, one of the most beautiful spots on the north coast. To the description of the island given in my paper (*l. s. c.*), I may add that its appearance from the sea is not so picturesque as Kushai; the mountains have not the sharp peaks so remarkable in Kushai, and therefore do not appear so high, although in reality they exceed in altitude those of Kushai. Otherwise the islands are similar, as regards their volcanic formation and their vegetation. The whole island of Ponapé is covered with dense woods, which makes it almost impossible to reach the interior without the assistance of a great number of men. Notwithstanding these similarities, and although the distance between the two islands is not very great (being only 300 miles), the avifaunas show considerable differences, which are not entirely due to the greater size of Ponapé, which island is nearly three times as large as Kushai. While Kushai has only twenty-two species of birds, three of which are peculiar to the island, Ponapé has thirty-two species, six being peculiar, viz. *Trichoglossus rubiginosus*, *Zosterops ponapensis*, *Myiagra pluto*, *Rhipidura kubaryi*, *Volvocivora insperata*, and *Aplornis pelzelni*, none of which, except *Zosterops*, is congenerically represented on Kushai. Are not these facts rather strange and difficult to explain? We ask in vain why there is no Parrot, no *Halcyon*, or Muscicapine birds to be found in Kushai; and we are still less able to answer this question when we find that the geological, botanical, as well as the whole physical character of Kushai is just the same, and that these birds consequently could live on either island. On the other hand, we may ask why some small birds, with little power of flight, such as *Erythrura trichroa*, do live on both islands, and why *Zosterops semperi*, wanting on Kushai,

is to be found on Ruck, and even on the Pelews, situated at a distance of 1400 miles. Again, why are the *Ptilopus* and *Phlegænas* of Ponapé and the Ruck group the same, whereas Kushai has a peculiar species of *Ptilopus*? Such facts as these furnish abundant food for thought upon the subject of geographical distribution, and show that, although it may be easy to make general rules, exceptions occur which are very difficult to explain satisfactorily.

Among the land-birds, *Myzomela rubratra* and *Calornis pacificus* are, in Ponapé as in Kushai, the most common, and to be seen everywhere. The latter seemed larger to me than those from Kushai; but I had not then the opportunity of making a close examination. A later comparison, however, convinced me of the identity of the *Calornis* of Ponapé and Kushai, as well as that of Ruck and the Pelews. The habits and manners of both these species are just the same as on Kushai. The *Collocalia* also occurs, and, according to the investigations of Mr. Kubary, breeds in the inaccessible holes of the big Sentinel rock of Tokoiti. Still more plentiful, or rather more easily observable, is *Trichoglossus rubiginosus*, discovered forty years ago by the 'Danaïde' expedition, and the habitat of which was mistaken by so many eminent ornithologists until the Austrian naturalists on board the 'Novara,' eighteen years later, settled the doubt. Since I have myself become acquainted with this singular Parrakeet, I do not wonder that the members of the 'Novara' expedition collected eight specimens in as many hours; for this bird was the first that attracted my attention when landing on the island, and in less than half an hour I killed four specimens myself. This Parrakeet makes itself known by its continual noise, uttered both on the wing and when resting in the foliage of high trees. It is not at all a shy bird, approaching fearlessly the neighbourhood of houses and plundering the fruit-trees, notwithstanding all the means taken to destroy them. They keep mostly in pairs, or in small companies of from three to five; and often, when I had shot one of a flock, the remainder would come down to their crying comrade and share the same fate. *Zosterops ponapensis*, in contrast with

its congener in Kushai, I generally found singly. Both species frequent the gardens, and keep more on the outskirts of the virgin woods, whereas the interior, with its almost impenetrable thickets of trees, undergrowth, and ferns, is the dwelling-place of *Myiagra pluto*, *Rhipidura kubaryi*, and *Volvocivora insperata*. The latter is a shy bird, exposing itself only momentarily to the observer. The manner of this bird is Thrush-like, whereas the two former much more resemble the Muscicapidæ. They rest on the lower branches of trees, watching for insects, or hover in the air to catch them. *Rhipidura*, especially, has a most lovely appearance in the thick of the woods, spreading out and closing its erected and strongly-marked tail-feathers, and fully deserves the English appellation of "Fantail." *Phlegænas* is confined to the interior of the woods, where it lives chiefly on the ground, and therefore easily escapes the observer, as was the case with me. Along the outskirts of the woods, and generally near to water, I found *Halcyon cinnamomina*; its peculiar cry, quickly and often repeated, arrests the attention of the ornithologist. They are seen mostly in pairs, sitting on a dead branch and watching for their prey, which consists chiefly of insects and lizards. *Erythrura trichroa* lives in small flocks, but is very local, and found only on a few of the more open and stony places on the hills. Far more rare and localized is *Aplonis pelzelni*, being, as Mr. Kubary tells me, confined to the high mountain-regions. Mr. Kubary showed me the nest and eggs of *Erythrura*; and oologists will be astonished to hear that the eggs are, contrary to all analogies, of a pure and uniform white. *Calamoherpe syrinx* is a true *Calamoherpe* in every respect in habits and mode of breeding. The nest is built in the same style as that of our *Calamoherpe turdoides*, and fixed on two or three stems of reeds above water. How different localities can modify manners and habits considered to be peculiar, this species clearly shows; for, from what Mr. Kubary tells me, this species breeds in the Mortlocks (where no reeds are found) in trees, and, what is still more remarkable, gregariously, there being a number of nests on one tree. I had not the pleasure of hearing this

very sweet songster, of which Kittlitz, Zelebor, and others speak with admiration. Of *Eudynamis taitensis* I obtained a single specimen, in very worn plumage, showing the shafts of the tail-feathers nearly naked. This species, of which only New Zealand is known as the true breeding-place, appears in Ponapé, as in all other Micronesian islands, only as a migratory bird, or rather straggler. I had supposed the same was the case with our Short-eared Owl (*Asio brachyotus*); but Mr. Kubary told me that this bird is stationary on the island, and showed me eggs of it. Of the Pigeons I can only repeat what I said in my letter from Kushai—that both (*Ptilopus ponapensis* and *Carpophaga oceanica*) are plentiful, and have the same manners and habits. Although the *Ptilopus* belongs to a different species, I found no difference in the voice of this species and the one found in Kushai; perhaps sharper ears than my own would be able to detect some difference, even as many years ago when old Pastor Brehm professed to be able to distinguish *Certhia brachydactyla* by the peculiarity of its cry, although nobody else could distinguish the species.

What I could say with regard to the Grallæ and Sea-birds would be what I have already said in my letter from Kushai, or in my former letters; therefore I avoid repetition; but I may mention that, according to the observations of Mr. Kubary, *Charadrius fulvus*, as well as the *Strepsilas*, *Actitis*, and *Numenius* are true birds of migration, resorting to Ponapé in the winter, although stray specimens of each of these species may be seen the whole year round. The two kinds of *Anous*, as well as *Gygis*, live in the same way as on Kushai; but it is a singular fact, and seems worthy of special mention, that two species of true Terns (*Sterna bergii* and *S. melanauchen*) occur here, whereas they are wanting on Kushai. *Sterna fuliginosa*, enumerated by me among the birds of Ponapé (P. Z. S. 1877, p. 781) should be erased, having been erroneously sent to me as coming from that island. The breeding-places of *Puffinus obscurus* are the highest mountain-tops; and they have been reached only by Johann Kubary.

In my letter from Kushai I forgot to mention Jungle-fowls, which are also plentiful on Ponapé; but on both islands

they are not native species, but the offspring of imported tame birds, which have run wild and have returned to the original plumage of *Gallus ferrugineus* of Sumatra. This appears to me a most interesting fact in support of the stability of species, and goes to prove that nature is able to maintain a species, even if a great deal of the original character be lost under the continued influence of domestication.

In speaking of the ornithology of Ponapé, it is a most agreeable duty for me to mention the name of Johann S. Kubary, in whose house I spent some delightful days. The fame of this indefatigable traveller and naturalist will be already known to the readers of 'The Ibis,' more especially in connexion with the Museum Godeffroy at Hamburg, for which Kubary was working in the South Seas ten years. How he worked, and with what enormous zeal and diligence, can only be understood by those who have had the pleasure of seeing all his extensive manuscripts in various branches of science, which treat not only of zoology, but also of anthropology, ethnology, and language. No doubt Johann Kubary is the best living authority on the Pelews, Ruck, Ponapé, Nuguoro, and the Carolines generally; and his researches would furnish the most accurate and minute details on this portion of Micronesia. Alas! his various careful and extensive reports, with the exception of a very limited number, remain in the archives of the Museum Godeffroy; and we can only express a wish that they may be published to the scientific world as soon as possible. The name of Kubary, hitherto merely known as that of a good collector, would then also be known as that of an excellent observer to whom science should feel indebted for ever, as having obtained, through him, a full knowledge of the Caroline archipelago, as well as of various other parts of the Pacific.

I append a list of the birds of Ponapé; those marked with an asterisk I was fortunate enough to obtain or to observe myself.

1. *Asio brachyotus* (L.).

*2. *Trichoglossus rubiginosus* (Bp.).

- *3. *Eudynamis taitensis* (Sparrm.).
- *4. *Halcyon cinnamomina*, Sw.
- *5. *Collocalia vanicorensis*, Quoy et Gaim.
- *6. *Myzomela rubratra* (Less.).
- *7. *Zosterops ponapensis*, F.
- *8. *Zosterops semperi*, Hartl.
- *9. *Calamoherpe syrinx* (Kittl.).
- *10. *Myiagra pluto*, F.
- *11. *Rhipidura kubaryi*, F.
- *12. *Volvocivora insperata*, F.
- *13. *Calornis pacifica* (Gmel.).
- 14. *Aplonis pelzelni*, F.
- *15. *Erythrura trichroa* (Kittl.).
- *16. *Ptilopus ponapensis*, F.
- *17. *Carpophaga oceanica*, Less.
- *18. *Phlegænas erythroptera* (Gm.).
- + *19. *Charadrius fulvus*, Gmel.
- *20. *Strepsilas interpretes*, L.
- *21. *Ardea sacra*, Gmel.
- *22. *Numenius phæopus*, L.
- + *23. *Actitis incana* (Gmel.)
- *24. *Sterna bergii*, Licht.
- *25. *Sterna melanauchen*, Temm.
- + *26. *Anous stolidus* (Linn.).
- *27. *Anous melanogenys*, Gmel., = *Anous leucocephalus*, F.,
P. Z. S. 1877, p. 781.
- *28. *Gygis alba* (Sparrm.).
- *29. *Puffinus obscurus* (Gmel.).
- + *30. *Phaeton flavirostris*.
- *31. *Phaeton rubricaudus* (Bodd.).
- *32. *Tachypetes aquilus* (L.).

V.—On new Species of East-African Birds.

By Captain G. SHELLEY.

(Plate II.)

EXAMPLES of the following new species have been sent to me